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The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1919.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE LABOUR CONFERENCE.

PREMIER ON PEACE PRELIMINARIES.

London, February 27.
At the big Labour Conference, the Premier, after paying a tribute to the saving note of statesmanship in the speeches of the Conference, and the desire to find a solution of besetting problems, and uttering a warning that the resources of the country were not unlimited, declared that the demand for national factories had passed away. It was useless for some to undertake work for the purpose of making work. The blockade could not be removed until Germany had signed a Treaty of Peace which would make war impossible. He was very hopeful that the preliminaries of peace would be signed within the next few weeks.
The Premier declared that the old sectional controversies must be eliminated. We would do that gradually. The spectre of industrial unrest, which was preventing the industrial machine from being restored, must be abolished. The confidence of trader and worker must be restored if the chariots of commerce were to be re-started. But the atmosphere of suspicion was thickening instead of clearing. There were faults on both sides. Employers must trust the workers more. Industry could not thrive unless the workers had an interest therein.

RETURN OF GERMAN PRISONERS.

Amsterdam, February 27.
According to a Berlin message, the *Kölnische Zeitung* states that Marshal Foch, in a written statement to Herr Erzberger, replying to the request for the return of German prisoners, declared that there could not at present be a question of any such return, but the Allies would favourably consider the question of the early repatriation of those seriously ill and wounded.

POLISH AFFAIRS.

Warsaw, February 27.
The Inter-Allied Mission to Poland is going to Posen to-morrow to meet the German representatives as regards the carrying out of the terms of the Armistice relating to the Polish-German frontier. Sir Esme Howard has notified the Polish Government that Britain has recognised the independence of Poland and acknowledged her Government.

PRINCESS PATRICIA MARRIED.

London, February 27.
The wedding of Princess Patricia and the Hon. A. R. M. Ramsay, D.S.O., R.N., was celebrated at noon. The bride drove to Westminster Abbey in a closed Royal landau drawn by grey horses, the postillions wearing scarlet coats. The weather was dull. The streets were lined with cheering crowds.
The scene in the crowded Abbey was most impressive. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught gave away his daughter and the bride and bridegroom thereafter returned to St. James' Palace in an open landau, being given a most enthusiastic reception. At the wedding luncheon there were fifty guests, including the King and Queen. The honeymoon will be spent in the country.
It is announced that the bridegroom has been appointed Naval Attaché in Paris.

THE LABOUR SITUATION.

ISSUE OF STRIKE NOTICES POSTPONED.

London, February 27.
A conference of the delegates of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain has decided to postpone the issue of strike notices until March 22, which is two days after the Coal Commission's interim report on hours and wages.

M. CLEMENCEAU ABOUT AGAIN.

Paris, February 27.
M. Clemenceau this morning visited the War Ministry and conferred with departmental chiefs. He was given an ovation on leaving his house.
M. Clemenceau visited President Poincaré this afternoon and then attended a meeting of the Council of Ten. Afterwards he called at the Ministry of War, where he discussed business with heads of departments and conferred with Marshal Foch.

DISARMAMENT OF ENEMY.

EXPERTS' REPORT PRESENTED.

London, March 3.
A Press Bureau communique from Paris says the Supreme War Council discussed the report of military, naval and air experts concerning disarmament of the enemy. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday.

REPUBLIC OF SAXONY.

Amsterdam, February 27.
A message from Berlin says the Soviets have proclaimed the Republic of Saxony, and a general strike at Leipzig. All railway traffic in Saxony is stopped.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

WHY AMERICA MUST ENTER.

Washington, February 27.
President Wilson lengthily discussed the League of Nations with the Congressional Foreign Relations Committee, whom he told that unless the United States entered the League, the League would fail and chaos would result in Europe.

FRANCE'S HUGE WAR LOSSES.

Paris, February 27.
It is officially estimated that France's war losses total nearly 25,000,000.

JEWISH CLAIMS.

NATIONAL HOME UNDER BRITISH TRUSTEESHIP.

London, February 27.
Reuter learns that the Zionist delegates heard by the Peace Conference to-day claimed the right of Jews to constitute Palestine as a National Home (the rights of all existing non-Jewish communities being respected and safeguarded) under the trusteeship of Great Britain as mandatory of the League of Nations.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(By Courtesy of the "South China Morning Post")
INFLUENZA WORSE IN SHANGHAI.

PNEUMONIA DEVELOPING AMONGST FOREIGNERS.

Shanghai, March 4.
The influenza outbreaks are again growing worse. Numerous cases are developing pneumonia, especially among foreigners.

REPATRIATION OF GERMANS DELAYED.

Shanghai, March 4.
The repatriation of Germans has to be delayed owing to lack of completion of the arrangements.
The Hankow Germans have arrived.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE DEADLOCK.

Shanghai, March 4.
There is no sign of a break in the Peace Conference deadlock.

MISSING JEWELS DISCOVERED.

Shanghai, March 4.
The \$60,000 worth of jewels stolen from the Mikimoto shop many months ago have been dramatically recovered. One of the prisoners who went to Vladivostok and has just returned was caught digging them up from a hole in the Public Gardens. The prisoner threw them into the Whangpoo river in trying to escape, but was caught and the jewels fished up.

PEACE CONFERENCE SUSPENDED.

Shanghai, March 5.
The Peace Conference has been suspended till Peking gives satisfaction. Action is awaited from the Diplomatic Corps on the Southern statement setting forth the position.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MORE TROUBLE IN GERMANY.

STRIKES AND REBELLION.

Berlin, February 26.
The *Vossische Zeitung* says reports from Weimar show that the strike in the Central German brown coal district is becoming extended. Halle is in a state of rebellion. Much property has been destroyed. The Berlin-Halle-Weimar Railway is badly damaged and traffic thereon is completely at a standstill. Communication with Berlin via Leipzig is also interrupted, owing to the rails having been torn up. A general strike has broken out at Erfurt.

AFGHANISTAN AFFAIRS.

CHOOSING A NEW AMEER.

London, March 3.
A Press Bureau announcement says the Secretary for India announces that Nasrulla, the late Ameers' brother, has been proclaimed Ameers of Afghanistan with the consent of the Jellalabad notables, Inayatulla, waiving the claims in his uncle's favour. Nasrulla's succession, however, is not recognised at Kabul, where Amanulla, the late Ameers' third son, has declared himself Ameers and assumed the reins of Government. Nasrulla has made submission.

GERMANS ON SHAMEEN.

THE REPATRIATION ARRANGEMENTS.

London, February 25 (delayed).
In the House of Commons, replying to Colonel Yate, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth stated that arrangements were being made for the repatriation of Germans in the British Concession at Shameen, China, and it was hoped that this would come about early in March.

RACE PONIES.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION.

The annual sale of race ponies by auction took place this afternoon at the Fountain opposite the City Hall. Mr. F. C. M. Hurley, of Messrs. Hughes and Hough, acted as auctioneer and there was a rather small crowd present. Sixty-seven animals were offered against 46 last year and the highest price was obtained by Starlight (3370) which was bought by Mr. Nemazee.
The following is the list of ponies, purchasers and the prices paid:—
Gray pony.—\$20, Ming Yuen Gardens.
Rhoestat.—\$110, Mr. Cegg.
Dan pony.—\$50, Lau Ming.
Blighty King.—\$20, Ming Yuen Gardens.
Prudent King.—\$30, Ah Chut.
Turk King.—\$85, Mr. Gegg.
Castford.—\$95, Mr. Gegg.
Castello Branco.—\$25, Ah Chut.
First Fiddle.—\$55, Mr. Stavea.
Losing Hazard.—\$30, R. P. Thurnfield.
Onions.—\$25, Ah Chut.
Bay pony.—\$30, Ah Chut.
Barnaby Rye.—\$25, Chuan Sam Tung.
Donkey.—\$25, Lau Fook.
Dun Duke.—\$35, Mr. Gegg.
King John.—\$75, Mr. Blank.
King Jeff.—No bid.
Bend Or.—\$115, Mr. Sedgwick.
Stiggins.—\$30, Chung Tung.
Peckaniff.—No bid.
Tracy Tapman.—\$50, Mr. Galluzzi.
Snodgrass.—\$30, Tam Wing.
Maybe.—\$170, Bought in.
Anticipation.—\$65, Ah Poy.
Bontam Dahlia.—\$25, Cheung Sum Ting.
Vesuvius Dahlia.—\$125, Mr. Stavea.
Olympic Dahlia.—\$30, Ah Chut.
Tweed Dahlia.—\$35, Tam Wing.
Avon Dahlia.—\$50, Mr. Souza.
Thames Dahlia.—\$30, Ming Yuen Gardens.
Conquest Dahlia.—\$40, Ah Chut.
Gold Mohur.—\$45, S. T. She.
Lecapon.—\$25, Loi Fook.
Firefly.—\$155, Mr. Stavea.
2nd Violin.—\$35, Ah Pui.
American Chief.—\$225, Mr. Soares.
Essex Chief.—\$50, Ah Pui.
Congo Chief.—\$130, Mr. Gonzales.
Black Cat.—\$30, Mr. Souza.
Tambourine.—\$45, Lieut. Jones.
Rampart.—\$30, Ah Pui.
Rampart.—\$30, Ah Pui.
Rampart.—\$30, Ah Pui.
Rampart.—\$30, Ah Pui.

HONGKONG AND AVIATION.

A SUGGESTED AERODROME.

At Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.O., will ask the following questions:—
1. Will the Government draw the attention of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the importance of the Colony of Hongkong of its being made one of the Stations in the proposed Imperial Air Service which is being inaugurated?
2. Will the Government consider the advisability of reserving a large area in the North Western portion of the plain in the middle of which the Sheung Shui Railway Station is situated for the purpose of an Aerodrome?

DAY BY DAY.

We are asked to remind those taking part in the performance of "The Crucifixion" on Good Friday that the first rehearsal takes place to-morrow evening in the Cathedral at 6 p.m.

There was a large attendance at the funeral of the late Capt. W. H. Thom, the pilot, who died at Foochow on February 27. The deceased was buried in the Pagoda Cemetery on Friday last. Those who attended included practically all the foreigners in Foochow and the officers of various local steamers in port at the time.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts are in receipt of a telegram from their Shanghai Office stating that the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd., has declared a dividend of Tls. 1.00 (20%) and a bonus of Tls. 0.50 for the year ended 31st December, 1918. The profit for the year amounts to approximately Tls. 580,000, as compared with Tls. 441,348.70 for the previous year.

At 2 o'clock this morning a young thief was caught red-handed in a house in Praya East. He went to the house and jumped inside through the kitchen door that was open. The woman of the house just then went into the kitchen to prepare some tea when she met the thief. She threw the pot down and yelled in such a way that it struck terror into the heart of the unwelcome visitor and he jumped into the backyard, falling on the roof of the lavatory. He had nothing to add to the story and Mr. Wood sent him to gaol for three months.

Wedding Bells.—\$80, Mr. Grimstone.
Rock Mouse.—\$40, Ah Chut.
Claret.—\$130, Mr. Stavea.
Heart.—\$50, Mr. Gegg.
Club.—\$50, Mr. Gegg.
Spade.—\$30, Ming Yuen Gardens.
Diamond.—\$25, Chan Sum Ting.
White Fox.—\$30, Mr. Gegg.
Caasius.—\$110, Mr. Gegg.
Blighty.—\$70, Ah Pui.
Bannock.—\$50, Mr. Gegg.
Burst Length.—\$240, Mr. Galluzzi.
Sea Sand.—\$40, Ah Chut.
Beach Sand.—\$65, Mr. Souza.
Woodworker.—\$45, Lieut. Jones.
Meygoon.—\$35, Chuan Sam Tung.
Maymoon.—\$120, Mr. Blank.
Meygoon.—\$380, Mr. Soares.

SOCIAL REFORM IN HONGKONG.

AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

In connection with the interesting paper which was read by Mr. F. B. Bowley at the Conference of the C.E.S. in the St. Paul's College (a report of which appears on page 2) an interesting discussion arose.
After the reading of the paper, the Chairman said the Conference had heard the very exhaustive note on the discussion, and there was very little they could disagree with. It summarised all that they had to say. Legislation was important and he thought that these resolutions that were to be put to the Conference would do. Personally he was prepared to admit that the educational facilities were scanty. There did not seem any reason why schools should not be established. Chinese education should not be expensive. Vernacular schools were found in very unhealthy spots, and there was no reason why they should be in such a condition. That, as thought, was the root of the whole matter. New schools would sweep away the child labour question and we would not be greeted with the sight of children carrying heavy loads on the Peak, because they would be in school. There was no argument in saying that we would be regulating the education of the whole of South China. It had been urged that the industrial system had brought most people together in congested places. In Hongkong we suffered from a small area. There should be more provision made for children's playgrounds. That seemed to him to be a fundamental feature of the address that evening. He wished to leave the other questions for discussion.
Mr. Mackenzie said he would like to mention the children's playground. He had often passed the Blake gardens and what people together in congested places. In Hongkong we suffered from a small area. There should be more provision made for children's playgrounds. That seemed to him to be a fundamental feature of the address that evening. He wished to leave the other questions for discussion.

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Mr. Newcome said that if they took the children away from carrying heavy loads they would have the women doing it.

The Chairman.—The child is not a free agent; the woman is. Mr. Schofield said that with regard to the carrying of loads it was healthy work. It was done in the open air. If the load was excessive, it was the look-out of the parents.

Mr. Newcome said he would like to see Mr. Schofield putting himself in the place of the child and carrying the loads or in the position of the mother who carried them.
Mr. Schofield said it was a question of getting the child out, and that would be attractive. (Laughter). If he was a Chinese child working on the Peak he would not think of the matter except for the 10 cents a day.

With regard to reformatories and industrial schools, Mr. Schofield said the Government would not run them with sufficient insight into the needs of the child.
In every case reformatories should be run by Christian bodies. He did not think they should be Government institutions. The Government could run industrial schools.

Today's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$1.13-162.

The Weather.

Forecast:—cloudy. Barometer: 29.92. Temperature: 2 p.m.:—71. Humidity: 2 p.m.:—83.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po Service).

Peking, March 4.
A mandate is issued ordering the stoppage of fighting in Shensi and a division of the areas of defence.

It is reported from American sources that Britain and France will assume charge of German interests in Shantung.

Tang Shiao-ye has telegraphed an appeal to the Diplomatic Corps regarding Peking's non-compliance with the armistice terms, which is causing a deadlock at the peace conference.

Luk Wing-ting, Tuchun of Kwangsi, has telegraphed for 14 lakhs of dollars for the disbandment of troops.

Shanghai, March 4.
The Cabinet has wired Chou Kai-kim saying that fighting in Shensi after the 15th was through a misunderstanding, because the telegraphic instructions were delayed in transmission. Therefore Chou Shu-fan had not disobeyed orders and could not be removed. The Cabinet will assume full responsibility if fighting continues hereafter.

The Diplomatic Body at a meeting on Saturday decided not to interfere in the Chinese Conference suspension, but it will submit friendly advice urging a resumption of the Conference as soon as possible.

A MOTOR-CAR FATALITY.

A CHILD KILLED.

Mr. J. R. Wood, in his capacity as Coroner, this morning held an inquest with the aid of a jury into the death of a child, 25 days old, who was knocked down by a motor-car in Des Voeux Road on the 23rd ultimo. It appears that motor-car No. 124, belonging to the Mercury Garage, in the afternoon on the day in question, knocked down an old woman, 75 years of age, named Lau Tin, who was carrying a small baby, about a month old. The baby was killed, and the woman severely injured. The accident took place near Western Market, when the car was going from west to east and the woman crossing from north to south. The chauffeur sounded his horn.

A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

COMPANY REPORT.

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Subject to audit, the Directors of the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., will, at the forthcoming meeting of shareholders, to be held on 22nd inst., recommend the following allocation of profits:—
To write off Depreciation of Water Bay Buildings and Machinery, an additional \$240,000.00.
To pay a Dividend of 80 cents per share ... 320,000.00.
To pay a Bonus to Staff ... 18,951.79.
To place to Reserve Fund ... 25,000.00.
To write off Steamers, Launches & Lighters, an additional 100,000.00.
To write off Hot-Use Works Buildings & Machinery, an additional ... 7,505.78.
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SOCIAL REFORM IN HONGKONG.

MR. BOWLEY'S INTERESTING PAPER.

"Social Reform and Democracy are much to the fore at present. We are living in a benevolent and sympathetic age, and in China today there are many Britishers—missionaries and others—who are devoting their lives to stamping out the servitude and quasi-servitude that exist among the Chinese, to establish schools in all the villages and train the coming generation, to provide education free of cost, etc.

A conference of those interested in these subjects was held last night at St. Paul's College, under the chairmanship of Mr. L. Forster, B.A. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley read a paper on "Suggested Reforms for Women and Children in Hongkong" and the discussion that followed the delivery of the treatise was marked with a good deal of enthusiasm and common-sense argument.

Amongst those present were the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Pollock, Miss Pitt, the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, Mr. W. Schofield, Mr. W. Jackson, Rev. C. B. Shann (Church Missionary Society), Messrs. A. Mackenzie, Newcome, C. Gerken, T. P. Hall, Mackay and others.

The Chairman said that Dr. Earle was to have presided over the Conference but as he was laid up with influenza he (the chairman) was requested to take the chair. The discussion arose, he said, out of Miss Pitt's lecture on reform. He asked Mr. Bowley to open the Conference by reading his paper.

In opening his address Mr. Bowley explained that the Com-

mittee of the C.M.S., thinking that some action should be taken with regard to the very interesting paper recently read by Miss Pitt on the condition of women and children in Hongkong, had asked him to put before them the legal aspect of these most important questions. He would like to meet two probable criticisms in advance. They might be asked in the first place why they did not mind their own business and in answer to that he would quote the second great commandment of the Law "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." An attempt to obey this most difficult of all commandments was the duty of every one who professed to be a Christian and it became their business to take an interest in their neighbours. Confucius said "What you do not want done to yourself do not do to others." To the further criticism that this might be all very well as applied to their own people but not applied to the Chinese he would like to remind them that Our Lord's answer to a certain lawyer, who, willing to justify himself, asked "Who is my neighbour?" consisted of the parable of the Good Samaritan, which showed that the neighbour of the man who fell among thieves was not of his own race, his own country or his own religion, but was a stranger and a foreigner, even as we are to the Chinese in Hongkong. Hongkong was governed by the law of England in force in 1843 as modified by local Ordinances passed since that date. The intervening period of 75 years had been in England one of great social reforms and special attention had been paid to the condition of children and woman in respect to the responsibility of parents, guardians and employers, protection from neglect and ill-treatment, factory legislation, education

and public health. It had been the practice of the Hongkong legislature to follow and adopt such new laws enacted at home as seemed applicable to the Colony but this was done in a spasmodic way and in 1911 at any rate the Colony was a very long way behind England in social reforms of this nature. In that year he drew attention through the local press to what was known in England as the Children's Charter and contrasted the laws of Hongkong with it. The matter was taken up very sympathetically by the Attorney General, Sir John Bucknill, and two important provisions were introduced into the law of the Colony, their object being to keep juvenile offenders as far as possible out of gaol and to preserve them from the taint of the gaol birds. In England such offenders were generally sent to Reformatory or Industrial school and the need of some such institution under suitable control was badly felt in Hongkong. Miss Pitt was very anxious to establish an industrial settlement in Old Kowloon City where the Church Missionary Society was already doing such good work. In such a settlement women and children who were destitute or unprotected, blind or crippled or otherwise in need of refuge, would be taught useful trades and enabled to earn their living. This proposal seemed to him worthy of the support of this Society, especially at the present time when it was most desirable for the C.M.S. to take over the foundlings and blind children formerly cared for by the Germans. In respect of neglect and cruelty the law of Hongkong was fairly up to date and it was only necessary for persons interested to avail themselves of the provisions. He had taken this aspect of the question first as it seemed to be of primary importance to protect children against actual physical cruelty or neglect to provide the bare necessities of life, but the law of England and of every civilised State went far beyond that.

Coming next to the question of liberty of the subject Mr. Bowley said "There has been a great deal of talk about slavery in Hongkong, but a careful consideration of the law will show, I think, that no such thing exists. Slavery is impossible under the British flag: every slave coming under that flag becomes free automatically, and enjoys the same privileges and is subject to the same restraint, as a free man. But it must be borne in mind that the law of England as of other countries prescribes a period (technically known as infancy) during which every young person is subject to the control of his or her parent or guardian or of a person in loco parentis, such as an adopted parent, the master or mistress of an apprentice, a school master and the like. Such control is for the benefit of the young person, who, if allowed perfect freedom of action, might be led astray or suffer injury in various ways. The practice of adoption is recognised by the law of England, but it is not permitted to buy or sell persons. In China the buying and selling of children is recognised but I do not think it should be called slavery, in its worst sense, as I understand the purchaser has no power of life and death and that ill treatment of the bought persons is an offence which is punishable by the District Magistrate if brought to his notice. When a child is bought in Hongkong it becomes a question whether the purchaser is legally entitled to the custody of the child: in the case of girls it is a matter which the Secretary for Chinese Affairs has power to investigate, and if the adoption is irregular he becomes "ex officio" guardian. The Secretary for Chinese Affairs also has power in certain cases to require the parents or master or mistress to give security for the proper treatment of the woman or girl or he may commit her to the care of the Po Leung Kuk or other similar institution. This quasi-servitude in any event ceases on the child attaining the age of 21, or if a female, upon marriage. In addition stringent provisions against kidnapping and procuration are in force. In this respect I think the local law is practically up to date. The only way to ensure that the majority of cases were dealt with would be to make registration of all women and girls adopted, or otherwise, under control, compulsory and to appoint a staff of Inspectors with power to make domiciliary visits. I think you will agree that such Inspectors should be women specially qualified for the work, as the intrusion of a male into the women's quarters of

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at

THE ROBINSON PIANO LTD.

SOCIAL REFORM IN HONGKONG.

(Continued from Page 2.)

a Chinese family naturally causes great alarm and offence. Experience has shown that Chinese women could be trained to almost any work. Registration and inspection would naturally fall under the jurisdiction of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, whose staff would require a considerable increase. He also thought that fathers of illegitimate children should be made responsible for their offspring, but the acts to do this had never been applied to Hongkong, and the legal age of marriage should be raised from 12 years to 16. The usual argument with regard to the early development of native races did not, he thought, apply to the Chinese here: they were not dealing with savages, but with a civilised nation, although the civilisation might be somewhat rusty. After 75 years of British Government it could not be said that it was too soon to introduce such a reform. Marriages under the age of 16 could only lead to misery and suffering and race deterioration and he did not think that any enlightened Chinese would object to the prohibition suggested.

Coming to employment and education Mr. Bowley pointed out that on these most important subjects there was no law in the Colony. Children and women of any age could be employed for any length of time at any kind of work however fatiguing or unhealthy. No parent or guardian was responsible for the education of a single child in the Colony, nor did the Government undertake such responsibility. Factory legislation had bulked very largely in the social reforms of England during the last 75 years and in Hongkong there was a large number of factories employing women and girls and he gathered that the bands worked twelve hours a day, Sundays included—54 hours a week: a strange contrast with the agitation at home for a 40 hours week, and Lord Leverhulme's proposed six hours a day and six days a week. That successful captain of industry was satisfied that a six hours day was economically sound as the unfatigued worker produced more than the weary hand. He thought the time had come to regulate these factories and other places. All such places should be licensed by the Sanitary Department and elementary regulations as to hours and conditions of labour should be drawn up and women inspectors appointed to see the regulations enforced. As for education they had been told that there were probably 100,000 children of school age in the Colony, but in 1917 only 23,000 were on the school registers. A number of schools had recently been opened, but he would imagine that there was now accommodation for only a third of the teachable children. People said "Why should we educate the Chinese? They only come here to make money and we don't want the Colony to be flooded by the child population of China! What is the use anyhow of educating them?" He hardly thought it necessary to answer the last question, but with regard to the former he would point out that probably the majority of the children of the old Colony were British subjects and those in the New Territory had no Government, but ours. Surely the Colony was morally bound to provide its own children with educational facilities. The usual arguments about the inadaptability of native races to modern education did not apply to the Chinese, who were a nation of literates, they loved learning and craved for it. After touching on the necessity for open spaces for the benefit of the poorer classes and the need for public bath and wash houses and for free medical attendance and treatment to all children whose parents could not afford to pay for such treatment, Mr. Bowley put before the meeting a series of proposals. These were discussed and, as slightly amended, follow:

- 1.—That a reformatory or industrial school should be provided to which Magistrates should have power to commit juvenile offenders.
- 2.—That an industrial settlement for destitute, unprotected blind and crippled women and children should be provided in Kowloon City or elsewhere under the control of the local Missionary Societies.
- 3.—That all adopted or purchased Chinese female children and servants under 21 residing in the Colony could be registered at the

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Secretariat for Chinese Affairs and that female inspectors should be appointed with power to investigate the treatment of all such children and servants.

4.—That the putative father of an illegitimate child should be liable for the child's maintenance as in England.

5.—That all factories and workshops and other places in which women or children other than members of the employer's family are employed should be licensed by the Sanitary Board and the hours and conditions of the labour of women and children therein regulated and that female inspectors should be appointed to see that the regulations are enforced.

6.—That sufficient schools for the education of all children between the ages of 6 and 15 residing in the Colony (including the New Territory) should be provided as soon as possible.

(a) by voluntary association under the supervision of the Government and with or without grants in aid and

(b) by the Government.

7.—That such education should be provided free of cost to children of all races who are natural born British subjects residing in the Colony (including the New Territory) and whose parents or guardians are unable to defray the cost of education.

8.—That the children in all the schools should be inspected medically at regular intervals and provided with free medical treatment when unable to pay for such treatment, if desired.

9.—That when sufficient schools have been provided there should be made compulsory between the ages of 6 and 12 the employment of children between those ages prohibited or regulated.

10.—That additional playgrounds should be provided especially in congested urban districts, including shelters from sun and rain.

11.—That additional public bath and wash houses for the use of women and children should be provided in congested urban districts.

12.—That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and to other persons interested or concerned with a request that the proposals may be favourably considered.

GENERAL NEWS.

LAFAYETTE AND WILBUR WRIGHT.

The two monuments to Lafayette and Wilbur Wright, the American pioneer of aviation, which have been erected in Le Mans, France, in close proximity, were, unveiled recently with imposing ceremony. M. Henri Simon, Minister for the Colonies, and Mr. Sharp, the United States Ambassador, delivered appropriate speeches emphasising the deep and lasting friendship existing between France and the United States. Mr. Sharp referred to the amazing progress made in aviation since Wilbur Wright gave his first demonstration in France at Le Mans. Germany had set an evil example in utilising the great art of aviation for purposes of murder and destruction, but in spite of that he predicted for aviation a great and glorious future in the development of commerce and industry.

AMERICAN GUNNERS.

It has transpired that when the gunners of the United States Artillery blotted out the salient of St. Mihiel when General Pershing began his great advance against Metz, that they did it with naval guns, which had been specially made in the United States, and sent over to France, where they were fitted on special carriages. Some of these monsters had a calibre of 14-inches, an elevation of at least 45 degrees and an effective range of 39 miles. Five of these guns formed a battery, which pitched shells into Metz at a range of over 20 miles with the greatest of ease. According to information from the United States these 14-inch guns are not the last word in big weapons, for a number of 16-inch guns are under construction, and so rapidly are they being completed for arming the new American battleships of 45,000 tons displacement, that over 100 of them will be ready in 1919-20. Four of the U.S. battleships, presently building are to be armed with eight of these guns and still larger ships are to carry twelve of them.

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DEATH.

DYER BALL.—At his residence at North Finchley, London, on the 22nd February, James Dyer Ball, I.S.O., Hongkong Civil Service, retired, aged 71. (China papers please copy).

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1919.

PUBLIC WANTS.

We are soon to have another election in Hongkong—at least, the Justices of the Peace are, for one of their number has to be chosen to serve on the Legislative Council in place of the Hon. Mr. Pollock whilst the latter is acting as Attorney General. There are two candidates in the field, aspiring to the honour, and we ought to see quite an interesting little contest. The general public, however, can only look on, for the time has not yet come when it has the right to send its own directly-elected representatives to the legislative body of the Colony. When that day comes, and if with it there is also an abolition of the Official Majority, we may expect to see reflected here something of the interest taken at Home in municipal elections. After all, on purely domestic questions, there is nothing unreasonable in looking to such a time, for on Municipal Councils the officials of the town or borough are in a minority and, more than that, are rightly regarded as the servants of the public, whose wishes they carry out so long as their services are considered satisfactory. It may be a long cry before we reach that state of affairs, but that, no doubt, is the ideal aimed at by those who rightly regard our present system as unsuited to the times and the conditions in which we live.

If only all election promises could be fulfilled, we should soon be living in a happier and more congenial atmosphere, both literally and figuratively. Each of the candidates now coming forward pledges himself, if elected, to pay special heed to the housing and public health problem, which are closely interlocked one with the other. Both realise that new areas have to be opened up, and easy means of communication provided, while the resumption of old and insanitary houses in the densely populated part of the city is advocated by Mr. Bird. In these two questions alone, any member of the Legislative Council would have enough to occupy his energies if he really set himself to the task, but Mr. Alabaster has a vision of even more things than new houses and better sanitary conditions, for he covers so many points in his address that, if all were carried into effect, Hongkong would indeed become a paradise. He would like to see local health and holiday resorts developed, playgrounds for children laid out, schemes put into operation to help young married couples to own the houses in which they have to reside, bandstands erected in Hongkong and Kowloon for free weekly concerts during the summer, better education, better hospitals and a better lunatic asylum, the doubling of the Police Force, a bigger sanitary staff, and what not else. He would like to see, also, the transferring of the naval and military establishments east of Garden Road to more suitable localities.

If only a tithe of these good things were to be realised, we should be a far happier and more contented community than we now are. But there is really no reason why each and every one of these items should not in course of time be granted us. What are they, after all, but what we have all been used to in any modern town or city at Home? Our would-be Legislative Councillors may be aiming higher than they themselves expect to reach, but that is the way progress is attained. Public opinion, we know, is ever ahead of legislative enactment, and so these candidates for public service do right when they make their programme a big one in the hope that at least some of its items may be conceded. The community does want more and cheaper houses, better education for the rising generation, more Police protection, and even weekly band concerts as well. These things ought not to be withheld, and Unofficial members who work that they may be secured for the public are serving the public well and will, by so doing, earn the public's deepest gratitude.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

HOME TRADE OUTLOOK.

We have been left to form our opinions as to the bad conditions of trade at Home, in consequence of the war, from the Reuters cables dealing with the subject, received from time to time, but it would appear that the situation is far more serious than could have been gathered from that source of information judging from a printed circular which has been sent to former customers, in the East, by a well known Home woollen export firm. The circular first points out the difficulties experienced in executing orders during the war, owing to Government requirements, but this tells us nothing we do not already know. But the next paragraph of the document contains statements that are anything but cheering. The circular says that the end of the war finds manufacturers without the necessary raw material for the execution of their modest undertakings and an immediate improvement of the situation cannot be hoped for. Large quantities of cloths will be required in the near future, which are in process of manufacture, and will still be required for a long time. Further large quantities of cloth will be required for the use of inhabitants of the countries devastated by the Germans and also for the troops when demobilised, leaving nothing for late orders received from overseas. The document concludes—"The delays of manufacture are very great and we are still waiting for quantities of goods which are from one to two years overdue." No one would begrudge the prior claims of those who have had to do the fighting, neither would one wish to see the inhabitants of the devastated countries go clothless, but judging from these statements the outlook of the home export trade must be rather cheerless for some time to come; far more so than we have been led to believe from the cables, in fact.

A MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

It is interesting to note that the House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Ministry of Health Bill. There can be no doubt as to the necessity for such a measure, for, up to now, the task of safeguarding the nation's health has been divided up among no less than ten central authorities, namely the Local Government Board, the Board of Education, the Home Office, the Board of Trade, the Board of Agriculture, the Registrar-General's Department, the National Insurance Commissioners, the Ministry of Pensions, the Treasury and the Privy Council. It is unnecessary to point out the danger and clumsiness of such a system, and the new Bill is an attempt to transfer all the various powers, which are at present exercised by the above departments, to one central authority. When the official statistics regarding the health of the nation were published recently, it came as a shock to know that only thirty per cent. of the manhood of the country were absolutely fit men. There is no doubt, of course, that the efforts of the ten departments mentioned above realised a considerable measure of success, but we consider that much better results would have come if health administration had been systematised and put upon a rational basis.

A NATIONAL NECESSITY.

The new Ministry of Health must be a real Ministry and not a series of boards for investigation and suggestion, and it must be presided over by a Minister of Cabinet rank, who would be advised by a council of scientific and medical experts. The demand for such a department by the whole nation is backed by the entire medical profession, and in fact the present Bill, which has been read for the second time, is the result of the efforts of a joint committee, which represents the British Medical Association, and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. Even before the war, the safeguarding of the nation's health was of the most vital importance, but now that we have seen what war demands of a country's manhood, too much stress cannot be laid on the necessity of taking immediate steps to ensure that the nation will in the future be brought to the highest pitch of health and efficiency. The new Ministry will be faced with a formidable task, but there is every reason to hope that it will achieve as one big body, what the other various authorities failed to accomplish.

DAY-BY-DAY.

TRUST IN NOTHING BUT IN PROVIDENCE AND YOUR OWN EFFORTS.

The rainfall registered at the Botanical Gardens during February totalled 2.03 inches.

The Hongkong Stock Exchange has removed from the old offices in Beaconsfield Arcade, to new premises at No. 10, Ice House Street.

The usual monthly whist drive of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club is to be held to-night at 8-15 p.m. at the Royal Naval Canteen Theatre.

The Peace Celebration Committee is to hold its first meeting at the City Hall on Monday next at noon. H. E. Mr. Claud Severn will be present.

Orders issued by Mr. J. W. Franks, D. S. P. (R.) state that band practices for March are as follows:—Tuesdays, 11th and 18th; Fridays, 21st and 28th; at 8 p.m.

Further receipts of the Red Cross Flower Stall, Hongkong Hotel, up to the 3rd inst. amount to \$619.12, making the total to date \$1,937.96. The stall will be closed after Saturday, March 8th.

Another most enjoyable evening was spent by those who witnessed the Vanity Fair performance at the Theatre Royal last night. The Company has only two more nights here, and the excellence of the programmes submitted justifies the expectations of large audiences to wind up the season.

This morning, the Peak Tramway recommended service from Garden Road to the Peak, the re-grading work having been completed which enables the elimination of the depressors. The station at Barker Road has been rebuilt and a concrete structure erected which greatly adds to the convenience of passengers.

The big moon which rises across the hills to brighten up Pinkie's Party is being made by kindness of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. It is a wonderful Fairy Moon through which appear the numerous "Old Guard of Faerie" who attend the party of "Once upon a Time" on the nights of March 21st, 22nd, 24th, 25th and (Matinee) 26th inst.

The Chinese woman, who promised to bring to the Magistrate her pup for Mr. Wood's inspection, was true to her promise, and brought it along to-day. An Indian constable said that he paid a visit to the woman on the 28th ultimo and saw a dog. Mr. Wood was curious. "What kind of dog was it? what breed? and how old? Not this dog?" The constable said it was a black and white dog of English breed, over a year old, and the pup produced was certainly not the animal he saw. He asked the woman about the dog and whether she had a licence. The woman with a big smile: "The big one is not mine. This pup was given to me by some one. My child liked it; so I kept it." Mr. Wood: "In my opinion this is the wrong dog. You are fined \$5."

"The Stunts" are visiting Canton on Saturday, and are giving a performance at the Canton Club Theatre in aid of local charities. It will be the first occasion on which the Canton folk will have the opportunity of hearing this bright Company, and they may be assured of a thoroughly enjoyable two hours. Special pains have been taken over the programme for Canton and it is certain that those who attend on Saturday will see an amateur show that comes as near to the professional standard as possible. As bright as "The Stunts" were when they appeared at the Theatre Royal, and having now secured the help of a gentleman who has been connected with the London stage in a professional capacity, it is no exaggeration to say that they are fifty per cent better now.

MODERN MODES.



SMART MODEL WITH TUCKED SIDE PANELS.

Designs of the Moment by "Sacha."

NEW DESIGNS SEEN IN PARIS.

First, a little *tailleur* of blue silk pique, with a very narrow skirt draped and split in the back, and a wristlong jacket with a square neck and two embroidered panels at the front and at the back. The sleeves were three quarters long and had a small cuff embroidered in the same stitched-work point as the panels. A smart morning dress was a knitted one-piece straight model of light maize colour. It was greatly trimmed with embroidery and tassels of white wool. A little hat of white angora was designed to accompany it. A delicious dress was of pink chiffon covered with black Chantilly and having at the waist-line a girdle of pink faille ending at the side with a great big bow. Among the beautiful evening dresses was a remarkable model of black and silver brocade by Worth. The short skirt was a clever drapery starting from the right shoulder winding around the body in a graceful line and pulling upward to the right side. The bodice at the left side of pink tulle was embroidered with rhinestones. At the back a long, detachable train. There are very few of the new evening dresses that do not have a train of some sort. If the train is not the termination of a drapery it is, in most cases, a detachable panel starting from the shoulders or the waist-line and ending in a point, square or demi-circle. Sometimes the train is first arranged on the corsage in a scarf-like manner. Thus, on a short dress of pink Georgette crepe Lanvin has draped the upper part of the bodice with a scarf of crepe ending in the back with two trained panels. One sees even as many as three trains to a dress. Cheruit in a very original dress of green tulle, embroidered in tinsels, and ornamented with girandoles of coloured beads hung from space to space, had as many as three pointed trains of brown chiffon. Callot, who usually does just the reverse of what other couturiers do, has most of her gowns trainless; they are, besides, short, quite short. The cut of these dresses is ingeniously simple, but they are embroidered so sumptuously that they can be worn on occasions of real gala. And for these dresses she uses chiffons, satins or velvets. The cut is as simple as the classical dress of Ancient Greece. The fulness of the material is held at the shoulders and is allowed to fall in natural straight lines. But with these principles come many variations treated by Callot with a master hand. In a dress of blue and black satin the long-waisted bodice, the band across the hips, and the wide band at the bottom of the skirt

are of black satin gorgeously embroidered with tinsels, black silks and seed pearls. The skirt is of blue satin. A great deal of line is given by two narrow embroidered panels of black satin attached at the hip-line in the middle of the back and front. In another dress of royal blue chiffon velvet, the straight piece of material across the shoulder, instead of being allowed to fall straight towards the elbows, is held in at the shoulders thus giving a very graceful fulness to the upper part of the body. This dress is narrow and is caught in at the bottom. It is almost entirely covered with a wonderful embroidery of gold threads, reddish-brown silks and seed pearls. This embroidery simulates a panel in the front, a wide band at the bottom and sleeves. At the back is a real panel and it has the same embroidery that appears in the front of the dress.

A pretty evening frock recently launched at a Paris theatre was made of turquoise blue crepe satin with a plain, rather short skirt, which was finely gathered at the waist, and a simple cross-over bodice which left the arms quite bare. There was a softly folded sash of black tulle, the latter tied at one side in a butterfly bow, which gave a curiously Japanese effect.

In the play "Us" at the Ambassadors Theatre, Miss Lee White wears a very beautiful white evening frock showing the new length. The dress is draped closely round her figure, and a long silk fringe, which comes at the edge of the skirt just touches the floor.

Long silk fringes are extremely popular, and another dress of hers, in a lovely shade of brick-red, has both tunic and skirt edged with a silk fringe to match. For little everyday frocks the jumper style still holds good and for jerseys it is preferred above all the more-easy-to-get-into kinds. The fashionable jersey is really modelled on the man's sweater, and fairly dark shades, with very bright coloured bands of knitting, crochet, or angora, are chiefly chosen.

The newest way of using beads is to form a sort of patchwork pattern in a variety of colours. A very delightful navy blue gabardine jumper frock of French origin had a patchwork border of beads going round the hem of the tunic, outlining the deep V-shaped neck and edging the cuffs. The design contained no less than twenty-five different shades of beads, but nearly all were in subdued tones. Patchwork silk for coat linings and patchwork silk and velvet, mixed, for trimming frocks, are among the novel ideas of the moment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A PUBLIC DANGER.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]
Sir,—Pedestrians are caused great inconvenience during the dark hours by using the way to the town from Arbuthnot Road to Wyndham Street owing to the long flight of steps and insufficient light there. Complaints have been made several times in the local papers but the authorities have never responded. Do you think, Mr. Editor, the authorities will pay earnest attention with reference to the proper lighting when the Police have reported that somebody has broken a limb?

Yours etc.

PEDESTRIAN.
Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

OBITUARY.

MR. JAMES DYER BALL.

News has been received from Home of the death, at his residence in London, of Mr. James Dyer Ball, I.S.O., at the age of 71. The late Mr. Dyer Ball was for 35 years in the Civil Service in Hongkong and occupied positions of Chief Interpreter, Sheriff, Registrar General and other posts in the Service. He was a member of Committee of the Anti-Opium Society and took a great interest in religious work amongst Chinese. But it is in connection with his great knowledge of Chinese customs and the Chinese language that the deceased will best be remembered, and his books on Cantonese and Hakka are now standard works and are used in all the Chinese Language schools. His most popular works were "Things Chinese" and "The Chinese at Home," which books showed that the author had a deep insight into the Chinese character and Chinese customs. A great student and a deep thinker, the late Mr. Dyer Ball earned a deep respect from those who knew him which it is the privilege of few to secure, and the greatest sympathy will be felt for his son, Mr. A. Dyer Ball, who now holds the position of Clerk of Councils in Hongkong, in his bereavement.

BILLIARDS.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

F. W. Black beat K. Higashida by 400 to 344 last night in the open Championship of the Colony held under the auspices of the V.R.C. Higashida led up to 100 when Black took and retained his lead throughout the rest of the game. The highest break was 27, contributed by Black. This turned out to be the slowest game in the tournament; neither player could get going. In the last hundred, however, Black played very consistently and won by 56 points. To-night at the V.R.C., P. A. Yvanovich will meet Capt. E. B. Green.

MALINI, THE MAGICIAN.

To borrow a pound note and transfer it from the hand to some portion of the auditorium is a common trick of sleight-of-hand men. But to transfer it to the interior of an egg or a lemon is a matter which tests one's credulity. This, however, is one of the hundreds of feats done by Malini, the Napoleon of Magic, who opens his season here at the City Hall, St. Andrew's Hall, on Saturday night next, 8th March. Malini is not only an adept at this kind of trick, but his command of cards borders on the supernatural. Wherever Malini has appeared he has been acclaimed to be without peer in handling cards. His dexterity is weird. The late King Edward was so taken with one of Malini's tricks with the cards that he had the wonder-worker repeat it three times. Malini has travelled the whole world and so great has been his success that his return visits to the cities have always brought out all the former patrons in an endeavour to find out how the magician works the miracle. It is the apparent simplicity of his greatest feats that is so captivating. The plans are at Malini's.

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA INDIA.
EGYPT &c.
FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON VIA SINGAPORE,
PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID.

S.S.	leave Hong-kong a'out	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NORE	14th Mar.	20th April	2nd May
NOVARA	14th Mar.	23rd April	3rd May
NELLORE	14th Mar.	18th May	27th May

* Will take same bottom cargo for Rotterdam—Not available for passenger.

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

DILWARA	14th March	due Bombay about
		31st March

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE Etc.

NELLORE	13th March	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS & FURTHER INFORMATION apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1919.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.



PACIFIC SERVICE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

VIA
Shanghai Nagasaki (or Moji) Kobe & Yokohama.

Steamer	From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	13 March.	31 March.
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	19 March.	9 April.
EMPERESS OF ASIA	27 March.	14 April.
MONTEACLE	5 April.	29 April.
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	24 April.	12 May.
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	7 May.	28 May.
EMPERESS OF ASIA	22 May.	9 June.
MONTEACLE	10 June.	4 July.
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	19 June.	7 July.
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	2 July.	23 July.
EMPERESS OF ASIA	17 July.	4 Aug.
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	14 Aug.	1 Sept.
MONTEACLE	20 Aug.	13 Sept.

For freight rates and through bills of lading to Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States also to Europe and West Indies, apply to
P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.,
HONGKONG.
Phone 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.
Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "C. LOMBIA,"
14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" 26th March.

S.S. "ECUADOR" 23rd April.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only.)

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers can not be improved. Tickets are here obtainable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to:-
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKO-	"Shidzuoka M." T. 12,530	WED., 19th Mar. at 11 a.m.
HAMA	"Aki Maru" T. 12,300	FRI., 28th Mar. at 11 a.m.

NAGASAKI, KORE & YOKO-	"Nikko Maru" T. 9,600	MON., 31st Mar. at 11 a.m.
HAMA		

SHANGHAI & KORE	"Benten Maru" T. 8,030	SATURDAY, 8th Mar.

LONDON or Liverpool via Singa-	"Kitano M." T. 15,930	SAT., 8th Mar. at 11 a.m.
pore, Malacca, Penang, Colom-	"Inaba Maru" T. 12,500	SAT., 22nd Mar. at 11 a.m.
bo, Suez and Port Said		

MELBOURNE via Manila, Zam-	"Tango Maru" T. 13,560	WED., 26th Mar. at 11 a.m.
boanga, Thursday Is., Town-		
sville, Brisbane & Sydney		

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe		For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.
Yokohama, San Francisco and		
Panama Canal		

BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca	"Yubari Maru" T. 8,000	FRIDAY, 7th March.
and Colombo		

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Pen-	"Akita M." T. 8,000	WED., 12th March.
ang and Rangoon		

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.-SEATTLE VIA MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOCHI and YOKOHAMA.
Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," and "Kure Maru," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.
* Fushimi Maru SATUR., 22nd Mar., at 11 a.m.
* Suwa Maru MON., 5th May, at 11 a.m.
For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Leave Yokohama
SHANGHAI MARU	5th March.	1st April.
SHANGHAI MARU	19th April.	22nd April.
SHANGHAI MARU	29th April.	3rd May.
SHANGHAI MARU	2nd May.	2nd May.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALGO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Leave Yokohama
SHANGHAI MARU	1st March.	1st March.
SHANGHAI MARU	3rd May.	3rd May.
SHANGHAI MARU	11th July.	11th July.

Steamers are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAICO, Manager.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

The S.S. "BINTANG"

from JAVA 4th. March, Sailing for
SAN FRANCISCO 5th. March, 1919.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light
and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland
Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the
Java-China-Japan Lijn.

General Managers,
York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

(15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

March 27th, 1919. April 24th, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Tel. 1934.

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

FOR LONDON.

S.S. "KALOMO" Sailing about February.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach
the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

or to REISS & Co. Canton

Hongkong, Jan. 3, 1917.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SHIPBUILDING IN CHINA.

The progress of shipbuilding in China is reviewed in an article prepared by the Latin-American Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which states in part: "After forty-four years of steam navigation in China, the shipping is still largely owned and controlled by foreign interests. In 1917 there were eighty-seven steamships engaged in Chinese coastwise trade, only twenty-seven of which were Chinese owned, and in March of the same year 1,077 vessels of all types, aggregating 76,425 tons, were plying on inland waters, only one-fifth of which were Chinese owned. The total shipping tonnage, foreign and coastwise, entering and clearing for the year 1916 and 1917 was as follows:-

	1916	1917
National Tonnage		
Chinese	23,396,109	24,022,817
British	35,840,573	33,576,217
Japanese	24,233,835	24,581,647
Russian	1,545,085	1,429,200
American	799,913	1,125,155
All other	2,203,586	2,172,013

Total 83,020,101 86,907,049

The following figures show the nationality and tonnage of ships engaged in the China coasting trade for the year 1917.

	Entries	Clearances
Nationality	Tonnage	Tonnage
Chinese	9,494,867	9,461,851
British	13,199,778	13,112,950
Japanese	8,633,325	8,729,463
American	239,819	252,977
Russian	522,865	508,533
All other	317,570	297,105

Total 32,418,235 32,362,879

The advantage these figures show for Chinese shipping is more apparent than real. Only a small number of the vessels under Chinese ownership are of more than 600 tons and there are only twenty-seven that can be classed as steamships. Owing to inadequate railroad facilities, and serious decrease in shipping tonnage engaged in coasting trade restricts the inland commerce of the country; thus when the total foreign and coastwise tonnage entered and cleared drops from 90,663,005 tons in 1914 to 86,907,049 tons in 1917 the effect is serious. The oldest and largest shipbuilding concern in China, the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works, at Shanghai, is controlled by the naval board of the Peking government. Originally designed as a naval yard for repairs to foreign built Chinese warships, it was placed at the disposal of the United States Government in July, 1918. Arrangements were then made for the construction of four 10,000 ton ocean steamers and an option was given for eight more of the same capacity, the steel being shipped from the United States and all other material being supplied in China. At the same time, the British Government contracted with the Hongkong & [Wampoa Dock Co. (Ltd.) for six standard steel ships, one of 5,000 tons and five of 8,000 tons each, four of which are to be constructed with American steel. The New Engineering and Shipbuilding works at Shanghai, which has a capacity for six ships of 5,000 tons, is also building two ocean-going vessels of 2,000 tons each, and the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., a British concern with five ways, has undertaken the construction of five standard ships of 5,000 tons. Whereas the steel for the first ocean-going ship to be constructed in China has necessarily been imported, it is predicted that in the near future China, possessing all the necessary raw materials in abundance, will be able to construct and equip ocean-going vessels entirely of domestic materials. There is also abundant timber for wooden ship construction and the many small yards capable of turning out one or two vessels up to 600 tons each will not suffer from a shortage of the necessary materials. Eighty million feet of timber is imported annually into Shanghai alone, and a like amount was in storage there in 1917. It is estimated that there are 300 first-class Chinese ship carpenters in Shanghai capable of working from drawings, and 600 good helpers who can, with suitable supervision, produce work equal to American or European workmen. Although working slower, they are quick to adapt themselves to modern tools and machinery.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
H'OW, PHOI & H'PHONG Kailong	Teau	6th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunling	6th Mar. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunling	6th Mar. at noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHAI Wenchow	Sunling	6th Mar. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	8th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Langchow	11th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	11th Mar. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong March 5, 1919.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijlmarock	in port	26th Feb.	1st Mar.	Shanghai
Tijlmarock	Java	26th Feb.	1st Mar.	Shanghai
Tijlmarock	Macassar	3rd Mar.	8th Mar.	Japan

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haihong... J. W. Evans... FRI. 7th Mar. at 1 p.m.

Hailan... A. H. Stewart... TUES. 11th Mar. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Fri. 7th Mar. at 8 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Yatsing	Fri. 7th Mar. at 2 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 7th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat. 8th Mar. at noon.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Talsang	Sun. 9th Mar. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri. 14th Mar. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All passengers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through bills of lading can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers and cargo.

Cargo taken on through bills of lading for Kadin, Jesselton, Labuan, Tumpat and L'had D'at.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination, passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

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~~Homeboys 444~~

THE ADMIRAL LINE.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REMEMBER
TEL. No. 977
FOR

MERCURY GARAGE

THE MOST
MODERN
CARS IN
TOWN.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

"LAZARITE"

THEY SAY THAT—

With the establishing of a Republic and a President, Germany is creating a German precedent.

When Herr Auer was assassinated in the Munich Diet, his last hour had come.

A common butcher accomplished the murder, which changed the whole Diet of Munich. His is indeed a significant calling.

Mr. Thomas, the Labour Member, in the House of Commons, looks upon the Government's Miners' Bill with doubt and suspicion. Surely he must be a veritable doubting Thomas.

The terms of the new armistice are tightening the rope on Germany. Most people would just as soon see the rope tightening on Wilhelm.

There is delectable fare to be had at Vanity Fair in the shape of the Vanity Fairies.

After hearing the beautiful songs of Miss Boyd one comes away buoyed with a feeling of elation.

In France, not only the aeroplanes had their names painted on them, but also the motor lorries. One lorry had painted on its side, "Little Annie."

There are lots of acrimonious accusations flying about between China and Japan. The former asserts that there is a secret pact existing between the two nations. —If that is so, then it is high time the secret was unpacked.

The British Government intends to establish an aero-route to Australia. —Imagine enterprising firms decorating the planes with highly-coloured advertisements, such as: "So-and-So's Aero-route Biscuits," "Tatcho for the Hair," and so on.

When the Peace Conference has finally arranged the indemnities, in place of the news we used to have in the old war-days: "We received a check from the Prussians in Flanders," we shall receive a cheque from the Prussians in Germany.

There is a rush for booking tickets at Moutrie's to see all the beauty and colour in "Pinkie and the Fairies."

Every pretty and well-dressed woman is a cat to other women, but dear to the men. It is really a-mews-ing.

Napoleon once said, "An army marches on its stomach." However, modern warfare has shown us that it fights on its stomach.

The W.A.A.C.'s impressions of bombs falling on their camps in France are of a very high (explosive) standard.

When kerosine oil was almost unobtainable in England, the price asked for candles was scandalous.

When the late Central Powers called themselves the "Triple Alliance," the printer in a certain newspaper, who deleted the "l" in "Triple," was very near the mark.

Malini, the marvellous, mystifying magician, makes jugglers, magicians and men marvel at his multitudinous and manifold mysteries; and every moment is marked by a merry round of manipulated magic.

One of the objects of the Coal Industry Commission is to abolish the middle man or agent of the coal trade. —It is a very good means of depriving the middle-man of his commission by a commission.

Thirty-four British Army officers are now passing through the Colony on their way to join General Knox's Mission in Russia. Let us hope they will be able to take part in administering some good hard knocks to the Bolsheviks.

The desperado who attacked three foreign residents on Bowen Road, with a bludgeon and pepper, was well peppered in return.

A little bird is whispering that a popular resident in the Colony is likely to be elected as an Unofficial member.

There is a remarkable number of unnecessary hawkers in the streets.

Thumping high rents keep the tenantry poor.

SIMPLE SIMON.

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS WARNING.
It has come to the knowledge of the Ministry of Pensions that money is being collected from various sources for the supply of invalid chairs and tricycles to disabled soldiers who have lost their limbs. The Ministry wish it to be known that hand-propelled tricycles for outdoor use and light chairs for indoor use are supplied at the public expense. The local War Pensions Committee and officers in charge of limb-fitting hospitals have instructions to bring cases to the notice of the Ministry.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF HONGKONG AUXILIARY.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held at the Helena May Institute, last evening, at which there was a large attendance. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Lander presided and with him, on the platform, were Miss K. Woo, the Rev. G. H. Bondfield, D.D., the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, and the Rev. Dr. T. W. Pearce, LL.D. (Hon. Secretary).

The proceedings were opened by a prayer by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, after which the Hon. Secretary presented the annual report.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Henry Sykes, the Hon. Secretary presented the statement of accounts.

The President then moved as a single motion, that the report and accounts be adopted and that the Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer and the outgoing Committee be re-elected, as follows:—Hon. Sec., the Rev. Dr. T. W. Pearce, LL.D.; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Henry Sykes; Committee, The clergymen of St. John's Cathedral, Union Church, St. Peter's, St. Andrew's, the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Naval and Military Chaplains serving in Hongkong, Major A. T. Walmsley, Mr. W. M. Humphreys, and Medames Dowbiggin, H. Griffin, Ling, Kemp, Robinson and Misses Fletcher and Wooley.

The President, in calling upon Miss Woo to address the meeting, referred to the fact that the Hongkong Auxiliary of the B.F.B.S. was only just about holding its own. That was not satisfactory and no doubt Miss Woo would be able to show them the need for progress.

Miss K. Woo said that when first asked to address the meeting she refused, because she felt her knowledge of the statistics of the British and Foreign Bible Society was too small but she could tell them something about the need for the greater circulation and teaching of the Bible in China. The speaker then proceeded to give interesting instances of her experiences which went to show that greater efforts were needed to spread the Gospel; "for only by that means can China be saved." Miss Woo concluded her address by emphasising the fact that the Bible created a great desire on the part of illiterate Chinese to learn to read, and also spoke of the valuable work the Society was doing, since the Bible got to places where Protestant missionaries could not go. The speaker was greeted with hearty applause at the conclusion of her address.

The Rev. Dr. G. H. Bondfield, D.D., in seconding the President's motion, said there was no need for regret, since, during an exceptionally adverse year, the work of the Society had been kept up to high water mark and altogether they had done better than ever before in China. The work of the ladies and other helpers was greatly appreciated and great thanks were due to them. During the last four years portions of the Bible had been translated into 31 new languages, seven of which had been accomplished during the past year. Referring to the heavy calls upon the Society's resources, due to the disturbed state of China the speaker said that there was no anti-Christian or anti-British feeling on the part of the lawless bands that had been devastating certain districts in China. It was merely due to the low state into which the Officials of the provincial Governments had fallen. But the whole of the demands made upon the Society in this connection had been met. The speaker then proceeded to illustrate the difficulties sometimes encountered in meeting demands for translations of portions of the Bible into little known tribes dialects, but showed how no request was ever refused by the Society. The Rev. Bondfield then referred to a complete translation of the Bible into Chinese which had taken 28 years to complete. Hongkong, he said, had taken a most honourable part in that work, particularly the late Bishop Bark, the late Dr. J. Chalmers and the Rev. Pearce (Applause.) The speaker concluded his address by pointing out that during the last year the society had distributed 3,938,000 copies of portions of the Scriptures and in the district under the local auxiliary, 380,000 copies.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

R.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

H. K. & S. Banks s. \$772; sa 780

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons	n.	\$410
North Chinas	n.	\$134
Unions	n.	\$1080
Yangtzes	n.	\$310
Far Easters	n.	\$28

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires	b.	\$175
H. K. Fires	n.	\$355

SHIPPING.

Douglases	b.	\$94
Steamboats	b.	\$301 sa 204
Indos (Pref.)	b.	\$314
Indos (Del.)	n.	\$158
Shells	sa.	\$189/8
Ferries	n.	\$38

REFINERIES.

Sugars	a.	\$124
Malabours	b.	\$36

MINING.

Kailans	b.	47/-
Langkats	b.	12 1/2
Rams	b.	1
Trimbos	n.	4/-
Urals	n.	40/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves	sa.	\$117
Kowloon Docks	b.	\$158 sa. 159
Shai Docks	b.	\$129 sa 130
N. Engineerings	b.	\$25 1/2

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals	b.	\$101
H. K. Hotels	b. & sa.	\$86
Land Invest.	sa.	\$11
H'phreys Est.	b.	\$710
K'loon Lands	b.	\$33
L. Reclamations	n.	\$175
West Points	n.	\$53

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos	b. & sa.	\$180
Kung Yiks	b. & sa.	\$16
Lau Kung Mows	b.	\$184
Orientalis	b.	\$68
Shai Cottons	b.	\$152 1/2
Yangtzepons	b.	\$950

MISCELLANEOUS.

Green Islands	sa.	\$930
Borneos	b.	\$124
China Light & P.b.	sa.	\$5
Providents	b.	\$830
Dairy Farms	sa.	\$23
H. K. Electric	b. \$76 sa. & sa 77	
Macao Electric	b.	\$33 1/2
Ropes	b. 30 a. 33 ex. div.	
Trams, Low Level	n.	\$8
Trams, Peak, old	b.	\$71
Trams, Peak, new	b. cts.	75
Laundries	b.	\$360
Steel Foundries	n.	\$12
U. Waterboats	b.	\$124
Watsons	b.	\$610
Wm. Powells	b.	\$93
Wiseman's	b.	\$27

Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

fallen. But the whole of the demands made upon the Society in this connection had been met. The speaker then proceeded to illustrate the difficulties sometimes encountered in meeting demands for translations of portions of the Bible into little known tribes dialects, but showed how no request was ever refused by the Society. The Rev. Bondfield then referred to a complete translation of the Bible into Chinese which had taken 28 years to complete. Hongkong, he said, had taken a most honourable part in that work, particularly the late Bishop Bark, the late Dr. J. Chalmers and the Rev. Pearce (Applause.) The speaker concluded his address by pointing out that during the last year the society had distributed 3,938,000 copies of portions of the Scriptures and in the district under the local auxiliary, 380,000 copies.

The Rev. Dr. Pearce, in a few well chosen words, thanked the President for his attendance, Miss Woo for her address and Dr. Bondfield, after which a short prayer was offered and the meeting terminated.

TO-DAY'S

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified under the authority of the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone that for the purpose of securing uniform data for statistical purposes only, effective January 1, 1919, each vessel entering a Canal Zone port, or transiting the Canal, will be required to furnish to the boarding officer a full manifest of the cargo on such vessel in writing, signed by the master, and specifying the marks, kinds, and quantities thereof, the port or ports where the cargo was shipped, the different ports to which it is consigned or at which intended to be entered, and the names of the consignors and consignees. This is in addition to the two copies required by paragraph 2 of Circular No. 679-2.

Any form of manifest in substantial compliance with these requirements will be accepted, and it may be in English or in the language of the nation to which the vessel belongs. If in a foreign language other than French, Spanish, or Italian, the master or agent of the vessel must furnish a translation.

Information of cargo thus given will be held to be strictly confidential, and no details of consignor, consignee, or carrier will be given out. Publication or other dissemination of statistics of shipping via the Canal will be in the same manner as is followed by the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

The manifest should be a copy of that usually made up to cover the entire cargo of the vessel, in complete detail as to description of the commodities, and particularly as to weight (or cubic displacement) of the items. If the regular manifest does not substantially comply with the requirements, then a statement shall be furnished for statistical purposes containing the information specified.

Article 6 of Circular No. 679 (Revised) and paragraph 2 of Circular No. 679-2 are amended accordingly.

Geo. E. ANDERSON,

Consul General.

NOTICE

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW of Flowers & Vegetables will be held in the BOTANIC GARDENS

THURSDAY

13th March at 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Admission \$1.
(children half price)
Mrs. Garner will present the prizes at 5 p.m.

FRIDAY

14th March at 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Admission 30 cents
The Band of the 18th Infantry will play on both afternoons.
Tea will be obtainable on the Ground.

H. B. L. DOWBIGGIN,

Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1919.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.—The Thirty-third Yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Hongkong Club, will be held in the Club House on FRIDAY, the 14th March, 1919, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order,

E. DES VCEUX,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1919.

NOTICES.

BREEZY GARAGE.

Tel. No. 2499. 31, Des Voeux Road, Central.

The latest model, "Chandler," "Hudson" and "Oakland" cars for hire.
Theatre parties. Pleasure trips.
Shopping etc. at moderate charges.
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FRIDAY, March 7th.	THE COMEDY-DRAMA "BOUGHT & PAID FOR."
SATURDAY, March 8th.	THE PARICAL FACT "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE."
MONDAY, March 10th.	THE GALE OF LAUGHTER "A PAIR OF SIXES."
TUESDAY, March 11th.	A HURRICANE OF MIRTH "MARY'S ANKLE."
WEDNESDAY, March 12th.	A RIOT OF FUN "TWIN BEDS."
THURSDAY, March 13.	THE PRICELESS COMEDY "FAIR & WARMER."

PRICES AS USUAL. PLAYS AT MOUTRIE & CO.
COMMENCE 9.15 P.M. SHARP.
Booking will open at MOUTRIE & CO., on
Tuesday morning, March 4th.
PHILIP CARLTON, Manager.

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